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AND

Pennsylvania Gazette.

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ABD

ABDICATION, the Act whereby a Magistrate, or Person in Office renounces and gives up the same, for himself, and his Heirs.

Abdication is frequently confounded with *Resignation*; but, strictly speaking, there is a Difference: *Abdication* being done purely and simply; whereas Resignation is done in Favour of some third Person.

In this Sense, *Diocletian*, and *Charles* V. are said to have *abdicated* the Crown; *Philip* V. of *Spain resign'd* it. The Parliament voted King *James*'s Violation of the Laws, and his quitting the Kingdom, without providing for the due Administration of Affairs in his Absence, to import an *Abdication* of the Crown.

Among the *Romans*, *Abdication* was also us'd in Opposition to Adoption: Thus, a Father was said to *abdicate* his disobedient Son.

It differ'd from *Exheredation*, Disinheriting, in this Circumstance, that the *abdicated* Son was banish'd his Father's Family, and cut off from the Succession by a solemn Act, during the Father's Life; whereas Exheredation only took Place in Virtue of his Testament.

ABSTINENCE *Abstinentia*, the Habit of restraining or containing one's self from some Pleasure or Enjoyment.

The Word is compounded of the Latin *abs*, from, and *teneo*, I hold.

The *Jews* were commanded to abstain from their Wives, at certain Seasons. The same is enjoin'd in the Apostolical Constitutions, on all Fast and meagre Days; and the Church of *England* recommends certain Days of Fasting and Abstinence. The Great Fast, says St. *Augustine*, is to abstain from Sin.

The antient *Athletæ* liv'd in a perpetual *Abstinence* from all kind of sensible Pleasure, to render their Bodies more robust and hardy. See *Athleta*.

Abstinence is particularly used for a spare Diet, or a slender parsimonious Use of Food.

The Physicians relate Wonders of the Effects of Abstinence in the Cure of many Disorders, and the protracting the Term of Life. The Noble Venetian *Carnaro*, after all imaginable Means had proved vain, so that his Life was dispair'd of at 40; recover'd and liv'd to near 100, by meer dint of Abstinence, as he himself gives the Account.

'Tis indeed surprizing to what a great Age the primitive Christians of the East, who retir'd from the Persecutions into the Deserts of *Arabia* and *Egypt*, lived, healthful and chearful, on a very little Food: *Cassian* assures us, that the common Rate for 24 Hours was twelve Ounces of Bread, and mere Water: With this St. *Anthony* lived 105 Years; *James* the Hermit, 104; *Arsenius*, Tutor of the Emperor *Arcadius*, 120; St. *Epiphanius* 115; *Simeon Stylites* 112; and *Romualdus* 120.

Indeed, we can match, nay out-do these Instances of Longævity, or Long Life, at home: *Buchanan* writes, that one *Lawrence* preserv'd himself to 140 by Force of Temperance and Labour; and *Spotswood* mentions one *Kentigern*, who lived to 185 by the same Means.

In effect, most of the Chronical Diseases, the Infirmities of old Age, and the short Lives of *Englishmen*, are owing according to Dr. *Cheyne*, to Repletion; and may be either cured, prevented, or remedied by *Abstinence*.

ABS

Among the Brute Creation, we see extraordinary Instances of long *Abstinence*. 'Tis the natural Course for divers Species to pass 4, 5 or 6 Months every Year without either eating or drinking: Accordingly the Tortoise, Bear, Dormouse, Serpent, Swallow, Fly, &c. are observ'd regularly to retire, at those Seasons, to their respective Cells, and hide themselves, some in the Caverns of Rocks or Ruins; others dig Holes under Ground; others get into the Woods, and lay themselves up in the Clefts of Trees; others bury themselves under Water, &c.

In effect, several Species of Birds, the whole Tribe of Insects, and many among the other Tribes, are able to subsist all Winter, not only without Food, but many of 'em without Respiration too. This furnishes an admirable Instance of the Wisdom of the Creator. The proper Food of these Creatures, especially the Insect-Tribe, being now wanting, there is a Provision for 'em to live without it. When the Fields are divested of their flowery Furniture, when the Trees and Plants are stripp'd of their Fruits; what would become of such Animals as are subsisted by the Produce of the Spring, and Summer? And when the Air is grown rigid and chilly with Frost, what would become of those many tender Species which are impatient of Cold? To prevent the total Destruction and Extirpation of many Species of Animals, the Author of Nature has provided, that Creatures thus bereav'd of their Food, should likewise be impatient of Cold, to lead 'em thus to shelter themselves out of the Way of Danger; and that when there arrived, the natural Texture and Viscidity (or clamminess) of the Blood, should dispose it, by a further Degree of Cold, to lag and stagnate in the Vessels; so that the Circulation stopping, and the Animal Functions being in great Measure suspended, there is no sensible Waste, or Consumption of Parts, but they remain in a kind of drousy neutral State, between Life and Death, till the warm Sun revive both them and their Food together, by thawing the congealed Juices of such Animals, and Vegetables.

'Tis more than probable, that all Motion of the Animal Juices is extinct in Flies and other Insects, when thus asleep; in that when they are cut to pieces, they do not awake, nor does any Fluid ooze out at the Wound; unless some extraordinary Degree of Warmth have been first applied to unbind the Ice. The Sleep of such Animals is little else than a real Death, and their waking a Resurrection. For if Life do not consist in a Circulation of the Blood, we don't know what it consists in. Animals thus asleep, therefore, are rather said to be alive potentially than actually; much as an Embryo is before Conception or Incubation.

Hence 'tis no Wonder that Tortoises, Dormice, Bears, &c. are found as fat and fleshy after some Months Abstinence as before. Sir *G. Ent* weigh'd his Tortoise several Years successively, at his going to Earth in *October*, and his coming out again in *March*, and found that of 4 Pound, 4 Ounces, he only used to lose about 1 Ounce. *Philosoph. Transact.* No. 194.

Indeed we have Instances of Men passing several Months as strictly *abstinent* as other Creatures. The Records of the *Tower* mention a *Scotchman* imprison'd for Felony, and strictly watch'd in that Fortress for six Weeks; in all which

which Time he took not the leaſt Suſtenance; for which he had his Pardon. The *Ephem. German.* ſpeak of one *Martha Taylor*, who by a Blow on the Back fell into ſuch a Proſtration of Appetite, that ſhe took no Suſtenance beſide a few Drops with a Feather for thirteen Months: But this was a morbid and unnatural Caſe, for ſhe ſlept but little all the Time.---- We may add the Inſtance of *S. Chilton*, of *Tinſbury* near *Bath*, who in the Years 1693, 1694, 1695, ſlept ſometimes four Months, and ſometimes above ſix together, with very little Food; and ſix Weeks without any more than a little Tent, convey'd with a Quill into his Mouth, thro' a Hole in his Teeth. *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* No. 304.

It is to be added, that in moſt Inſtances of long Abſtinence related by Naturaliſts, there were apparent Evidences of a Texture of Blood and Humours, much like that of Summer-Beaſts and Inſects. Tho' it is no improbable Opinion, that the Air it ſelf may furniſh ſomething for Nutrition. 'Tis certain, there are Subſtances of all Kinds, Animal, Vegetable, *&c.* floating in the Atmoſphere, which muſt be continually taken in by Reſpiration. And that an animal Body may be nouriſh'd thereby, is evident in the Inſtance of Vipers, which if taken when firſt brought forth, and kept from every Thing but Air, will yet grow very conſiderably in a few Days. So the Eggs of Lizards are obſerv'd to encreaſe in Bulk, after they are produced, tho' there be nothing to furniſh the Increment but Air alone; after the like Manner as the Eggs or Spawn of Fiſhes grow, and are nouriſh'd with the Water. And hence, ſay ſome, it is, that Cooks, Turn-ſpit Dogs, *&c.* tho' they eat but little, yet are uſually fat.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moſcow, Sept. 9. By Advices from Dreſden, Sultan Effet has on a ſudden drawn off his Troops from the Coaſts of the Caſpian Sea, and ſent Word to the Governour of Derbent, he was willing to conclude a firm Peace with the Ruſſian Emperor, provided he would furniſh him a certain Number of Troops.

Heidelberg. Sept. 15. We learn, that the Emperor having ſent a very preſſing Letter of Exhortation to our Elector, to cauſe to be reſtored, with the ſpeedieſt Expedition, the religious Affairs in the Palatinate, on the Foot of the Treaty of Baden, and to cauſe to be ſent to his Imperial Majeſty proper Atteſtations on that Head, from the Inſpectors and Preachers of the Reformed in the Palatinate; the Electoral Court has diſpatched neceſſary Orders throughout the whole Electorate. Yeſterday the Jeſuits here, in a publick Diſputation, defended ſeveral Theſes on the Subject of Herely, in which were very hard Reflections againſt the Lutherans and Reformed, who are greatly diſpleaſed at it, by Reaſon of this being done at a Time when the Proteſtants are promiſed all Freedom and Security, with reſpect to the Exerciſe of their Religion, and that Perſons are forbid writing or publiſhing any Invectives againſt them: The Perſon who preſided in this Diſputation was *Adam Huth*, a Jeſuit, and Profeſſor of the Canon-Law.

Paris, Octob. 9. N. S. The Plenipotentiaries meet daily at Fountainbleau, but they ſhortly expect that the Couriers will return from their reſpective Courts with new Inſtructions, the laſt Hand cannot be put to the great Work of Peace before the D. of Bournonville comes back from Madrid.

Notwithſtanding the pacifick Negotiations at Soiſſons and Fountainbleau, it is ſtill ſaid, that the Spaniards continue building of Ships, and making other Maritime Preparations for War, in all their Ports; and Letters from Mentz advile that it is expected that Commiſſioners will be ſpeedily given out for inliſting Men for the Service of his Imperial Majeſty.

London: *Octob.* 5.

Laſt Week came Advice from *Cork*, that the Duke de Ripperda arrived there the 20th in the *Charity*, Capt. Curling from Oporto, where he imbarked under the Name of Don *Manuel de Mendonza*. He gave 130*l.* for the ſaid Ship to carry him to the firſt Port ſhe could reach in *England*, but by contrary Winds was forced into *Cork*.

We hear that in a little Time ſeveral Men of War will be put in Commiſſion, and that further Inſtructions are ſent to Admiral *Cavendiſh*.

The following remarkable Advertiſement being inſerted in the *Country-Journal*, a Paper ſo called, publiſhed in *London*, we thought it proper to inſert it here, which may ſerve as a Piece of News, tho' but a very melancholy one, *viz.*

This Day is publiſhed, very proper to be conſider'd at this Juncture.

PRactical Obſervations on the Epidemical Fever which has raged ſo violently for theſe two Years paſt, and ſtill rages at this preſent Time, *&c.*

We hear a freſh Complaint has been made to the King in Council by divers Perſons of the firſt Rank concerning the late Audaciouſneſs of the Street-Robbers; and that ſome ſtrict Orders will be ſhortly given effectually to ſuppreſs thoſe Villains, and protect the peaceable Citizens in the Streets.

There are about 200 Priſoners in Newgate and other City-Goals, who lie for Law, againſt next Seſſions.

The Parliament is farther prorogued to the 5th of *December*.

Laſt Week a Maiden Gentlewoman, aged 64, was buried at *Ealing* in *Middleſex*, by her own particular Direction, in a white Sattin-Wrapper, fac'd with Cherry-colour, white Silk-Sockens with red Clocks, white Shoes, a lac'd Mob and Cherry-colour'd Knot, with a Lemon in her Hand, and a Ring on her Finger.

About the ſame Time, the Clerk for the Diſpoſal of the Thouſand Pounds given by the King laſt Lord Mayor's Day (ſo called) made a Report that 245 Priſoners were diſcharged by that Money.

George Downing, late Keeper of the Houſe of Correction at *Halſtead* in *Eſſex*, who was condemn'd the laſt Spring-Aſſizes held at *Chelmsford*, for the Murder of a Baſtard-Child, begot on the Body of one of his Priſoners, being pardon'd, and oblig'd to plead it the next Aſſizes, was laſt Week committed by *Anthony Collins*, Eſq; to the County-Jail in *Eſſex*, for another barba-

rous

rous Murder on the Body of a travelling Woman (his Priſoner,) who ſold Lace, Muſlin and other Goods about the Country. After her Murder, her Bowels were cut out, her Head ſtruck off, and her lower Parts divided with a Cleaver into Quarters.

Laſt Week, late in the Evening, a Man well dreſs'd, knock'd at the Door of one *Weeks*, a Mercer on *Ludgate-hill*, *Weeks* happen'd to come down, and open'd the Door himſelf, when the Man preſented a Piſtol to his Breaſt, and would have enter'd the Houſe; upon which, the Mercer ſnatch'd the Piſtol from him, and ſeized him, and the next Day he was committed to Newgate.

Some Time ſince a Pawn-broker was cheated in the following Manner; A very fine Gentlewoman, in Appearance, came to his Houſe with a Coach and Six, attended with ſeveral Footmen in handſome Liveries, and asking for the Pawn-broker by his Name, was admitted into the Parlour, when ſhe told him her Buſineſs; That ſhe was directed by a Friend of his, who told her he was a Monied Man; and that ſhe had been in a Law-ſuit, and was caſt by a Relation of hers, and that ſhe wanted Fifteen Hundred Pounds in a Weeks Time; That if he could ſerve her, ſhe would bring her Family Plate as Security; and That ſhe ſhould not want it above a Month or two at moſt. The Pawn-broker ſeeing the Grand Appearance ſhe made, and ſuppoſing it would be an excellent Job upon ſuch Security, [*thoſe People lending at 30 l. per Cent.*] promiſes to raiſe the Money at the Time appointed.

The Day prefix'd being come, the Lady arrives with ſeveral Boxes and Hampers in her Coach, with her Footmen in Liveries, as before, very grand. They were carry'd in to the Broker's, open'd, and the Silver weighed out, which conſiſted of many noble Pieces of Plate, ſuch as Montiffs, Salvers, Diſhes, Flaggons, Candleſticks, Tankards, &c. ſome of 'em ſeeming to be very ancient Family-pieces of many Years ſtanding. Accordingly the Lady gave a Bill of Sale, (as uſual upon ſuch Occaſions,) if not redeem'd at the Time prefix'd, then receiv'd the Money, took Coach, and rode away.

The Time being paſt for the redeeming the Plate, no Lady appears; the Broker wants his Money, and being out of Patience, he ſends a Parcel of the moſt unfaſhionable of it to a Goldſmith, who upon ſome immediate Occaſion melts it down, when to his great Surprize it was only Copper in the Inſide, very artificially plated over with real Silver. He poſted immediately away to the Broker, and upon the Trial of the Remainder, it prov'd all alike. The whole being melted down, for the Money advanc'd the Broker got about Three Hundred Pounds of real Silver in the whole Quantity, ſo loſt twelve Hundred Pounds by his new Burgain, and ne'er heard more of his fine Cuſtomer.

Canterbury, Sept. 28. Laſt Monday (*ſo called*) about 10 a Clock in the Morning, a Servant Maid to *George Friend*, of this City, was tricked out of 3 *l.* 12 *s.* by a Female Gypſy, on pretence of telling her Fortune. She made the Girl believe that ſhe would have Ten-times as much Money again as ſhe parted with; that a conſiderable Legacy would be left her before Chriſtmas; that the Wedneſday following, ſhe muſt go down into the Cellar, and under the ſmall Beer-Tap, there would riſe up a Brick, where, by digging ſhe would find an Iron Box full of Jewels and Gold, *&c.* The Girl telling no body of it till next Day, in the Afternoon, the Impoſter had Time to make her Eſcape.

As there is always a ſecret Pleaſure in vertuous Actions, and ſometimes a Reward for 'em in this Life, as there is one certain hereafter, we recommend the following remarkable Inſtance thereof to our Female Readers.

An eminent Citizen, who had lived in good Faſhion and Credit, was by a Train of Accidents, and by an unavoidable Perplexity in his Affairs, reduced to a low Condition. There is a Modeſty uſually attending faultleſs Poverty, which made him rather chuſe to reduce his Manner of Living to his preſent Circumſtances, than ſolicit his Friends in order to ſupport the Shew of an Eſtate when the Subſtance was gone. His Wife, who was a Woman of Senſe and Vertue, behaved her ſelf on this Occaſion with uncommon Decency, and never appear'd ſo amiable in his Eyes as now. Inſtead of upbraiding him with the ample Fortune ſhe had brought, or the many great Offers ſhe had refuſed for his ſake, ſhe redoubled all the Inſtances of her Affection, while her Husband was continually pouring out his Heart to her in Complaints that he had ruined the beſt Woman in the World. He ſometimes came home at a time when ſhe did not expect him, and ſurpriz'd her in Tears, which ſhe endeavour'd to conceal, and always put on an Air of Chearfulneſs to receive him. To leſſen their Expence, their eldeſt Daughter (whom I ſhall call *Amanda*) was ſent into the Country, to the Houſe of an honeſt Farmer, who had married a Servant of the Family. This young Woman was apprehenſive of the Ruin that was approaching, and had privately engaged a Friend in the Neighbourhood to give her an account of what paſſed from time to time in her Father's Affairs. *Amanda* was in the Bloom of her Youth and Beauty, when the Lord of the Manor, who often called in at the Farmer's Houſe as he follow'd his Country Sports, fell paſſionately in love with her. He was a Man of great Generoſity, but from a looſe Education, had contracted a hearty Averſion to Marriage. He therefore entertained a Deſign upon *Amanda*'s Vertue, which at preſent he thought fit to keep private. The innocent Creature, who never ſuſpected his Intentions, was pleaſed with his Perſon; and having obſerved his growing Paſſion for her, hoped by ſo advantageous a Match ſhe might quickly be in a capacity of ſupporting her Impoveriſh'd Relations.

lations. One Day as he called to see her, he found her in Tears over a Letter she had just receiv'd from her Friend, which gave an account that her Father had lately been stripped of every thing by an Execution. The Lover, who with some Difficulty found out the Cause of her Grief, took this Occasion to make her a Proposal. It is impossible to Express *Amanda*'s Confusion when she found his Pretensions were not honourable. She was now deserted of all her Hopes, and had no power to speak; but rushing from him in the utmost Disturbance, locked her self up in her Chamber. He immediately dispatched a Messenger to her Father with the following Letter,

SIR,

I Have heard of your Misfortune, and have offer'd your Daughter, if she will live with me, to settle on her four hundred Pounds a year, and to lay down the Sum for which you are now distressed. I will be so ingenuous as to tell you that I do not intend Marriage: But if you are wise, you will use your Authority with her not to be too nice, when she has an opportunity of saving you and your Family, and of making her self happy.

I am, *&c.*

This Letter came to the Hands of *Amanda*'s Mother; she open'd and read it with great Surprize and Concern. She did not think it proper to explain her self to the Messenger, but desiring him to call again the next Morning, she wrote to her Daughter, as follows;

Dearest Child,

YOUR Father and I have just now receiv'd a Letter from a Gentleman who pretends Love to you, with a Proposal that insults our Misfortunes, and would throw us to a lower Degree of Misery than any thing which is come upon us. How could this barbarous Man think, that the tenderest of Parents would be tempted to supply their Want by giving up the best of Children to Infamy and Ruin? It is a mean and cruel Artifice to make this Proposal at a Time when he thinks our Necessities must compel us to any thing; but we will not eat the Bread of Shame; and therefore we charge thee not to think of us, but to avoid the Snare which is laid for thy Virtue. Beware of pitying of us: It is not so bad as you have perhaps been told. All things will yet be well, and I shall write my Child better News.

I have been interrupted. I know not how I was moved to say Things would mend. As I was going on, I was startled by a Noise of one that knocked at the Door, and hath brought us an unexpected Supply of a Debt which had been long owing. Oh! I will now tell thee all. It is some Days I have lived almost without Support, having convey'd what little Money I could raise to your poor Father. Thou wilt weep to think where he is, yet be assured he will be soon at Liberty. That cruel Letter would have broke his Heart, but I have concealed it from him. I have no Companion at present, besides little Fanny, who stands watching my Looks as I write, and is crying for her Sister: She says she is sure you are not well, having discover'd that my present Trouble is about you. But do not think I would thus repeat my Sorrows, to grieve thee: No, it is to intreat thee not to make them insupportable, by adding what would be worse than all. Let us bear chearfully an Affliction, which we have not brought on our selves, and remember there is a Power who can better deliver us out of it than by the Loss of thy Innocence. Heaven preserve my dear Child.

Thy Affectionate Mother-----

The Messenger, notwithstanding he promised to deliver this Letter to *Amanda*, carry'd it first to his Master, who he imagined would be glad to have an opportunity of giving it into her Hands himself. His Master was impatient to know the Success of his Proposal, and therefore broke open the Letter privately to see the Contents. He was not a little moved at so true a Picture of Vertue in distress: But at the same time was infinitely surprized to find his Offers rejected. However, he resolved not to suppress the Letter, but carefully sealed it up again, and carried it to *Amanda*. All his endeavours to see her were in vain, till she was assured he brought a Letter from her Mother. He would not part with it, but upon Condition that she should read it without leaving the Room. While she was perusing it, he fixed his Eyes on her Face with the deepest Attention: Her Concern gave a new Softness to her Beauty, and when she burst into Tears, he could no longer refrain from bearing a Part in her Sorrow, and telling her, that he too had read the Letter, and was resolv'd to make Reparation for having been the Occasion of it. My Reader will not be displeased to see the second Epistle which he now wrote to *Amanda*'s Mother.

MADAM,

I Am full of Shame, and never will forgive my self, if I have not your Pardon for what I lately wrote. It was far from my Intention to add Trouble to the Afflicted, nor could any thing, but my being a Stranger to you, have betray'd me into a Fault, for which, if I live, I shall endeavour to make you amends, as a Son. You cannot be unhappy while Amanda *is your Daughter; nor shall be, if any thing can prevent it, which is in the Power of,*

MADAM,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant.

This Letter he sent by his Steward, and soon after went up to Town himself, to compleat the generous Act he had now resolved on. By his Friendship and Assistance *Amanda*'s Father was quickly in a Condition of retrieving his perplex'd Affairs. To conclude, he marry'd *Amanda* and enjoy'd the double Satisfaction of having restored a worthy Family to their former Prosperity, and of making himself happy by an Alliance to their Vertues.

ANy ingenious Gentlemen or Ladies, *&c.* who are willing to communicate any remarkable Occurrence or Curiosity, for the Service or Delight of the Publick, are desired to direct it by Way of Letter, to the Printer hereof, and it shall be inserted (if inoffensive) in this Paper, and duly acknowledged by their sincere Friend, and word be humble Servant,

S. Keimer.

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